

have ever been able to reach. With sorgo I have nearly doubled this amount. I have found small corn to give but a slightly different result from large, as the latter must have more room, and of course there will be fewer stalks to an equal area.

"P. says there are about 120,000 grains of the Dent corn to the bushel. That would be 8 grains to the foot in drill three feet apart, for one acre. Northern corn, being considerably smaller, would give about 14 grains to the foot if one bushel sown. Two and a half to 3 bushels per acre would therefore be the full amount for a crop with 40 stalks to the foot, or very nearly this amount."

This may be a very successful way of growing the crop, but we think if the ground is well prepared it would be better to drill the seed one foot apart about the 1st of July, and not give the land any after cultivation. We recommend mowing the land early in the spring, and plowing it three or four times before the time arrives to put in the seed. And we earnestly recommend every farmer who does not already know the value of this crop to prove it by actual experiment the present season.

The Kansas Chief.

SOL. MILLER, - - - - EDITOR.

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS:
Thursday, : : : : June 8, 1865.

The Punishment of Crime.
A number of persons have remarked to us, that our article, last week, concerning civil law and the punishment of outlaws, went rather deep, and if followed out generally, would bring about a bad state of affairs. We are glad, at least, that we have drawn public attention to the matter, and that there now appears to be a determination among law-abiding men to render the civil law effective. As we said last week, we still say, that we regret the necessity for mob violence, or acts of punishment outside of the law. We are aware that, if once started, there is danger of its being run to extremes, and is liable to become as great an evil as the one sought to be suppressed. The mass of the people are law-abiding, and only necessity forces them to organize vigilance committees, and to take the punishment of villains into their own hands. And there is no disguising the fact, that the people of this part of the country are rapidly approaching that crisis. It is no longer a question of security of property, but life is now at stake. The outlaws have progressed so far, that they do not permit human life to stand between them and the accomplishment of their ends. It is imperatively necessary that something be done to end this state of affairs.

We are now assured that the officers of the law are determined to spare no effort to remedy the evils spoken of. A Grand Jury is to be summoned for the next term of the Court, and the utmost energy will be used to overhaul thieves, robbers, and outlaws of every kind, with their aids and abettors, and to punish those who are convicted, to the fullest extent of the law. We sincerely trust that this will be done, and that the public will forbear, as far as possible, from taking the matter into their own hands, until they give the law another opportunity. If, after a fair effort, the law cannot reach the evil, then there will be no other alternative left than for the people to rely upon themselves. In the meantime, let every lover of law and order see that every act of lawlessness within his knowledge is presented to the Grand Jury, and the facts established by proper evidence. As the civil officers have awakened to their duty, give them every assistance to execute it.

THE PLACE TO GET YOUR PICTURES.
Mr. J. Crisman, Ambrotype and Photograph Artist, has taken rooms at the City Hotel, where he will remain for a short time, and accommodate all who desire to have pictures taken. His specimens show him to be a superior artist, which cannot be said of all who travel the country. Another such favorable opportunity may not present itself for a long time to come.

A number of the Kansas papers are piling the soft sawder thickly on to Sidney Clarke, telling what a working and efficient Congressman he is making. We have no doubt he can be an efficient member, if he will; but inasmuch as he will not take his seat until December, no one can tell how he will acquire himself, and it will be time enough for puff, after he shall have given a sample of his statesmanship.

BLACKSMITHING.—Alex. O. Mills, late of Oregon, has taken the shop in this place, near Thacker's Mill, and is now carrying on Blacksmithing in all its branches, from the roughest to the finest. He is a No. 1 mechanic, capable of doing any job of work in his line, or of repairing any piece of machinery, and will do it in quick time.

Gov. McGrath, of South Carolina, has been captured, and taken to Washington. Before his capture, he issued a manifesto, declaring the Confederacy played out, and advising the people to submit to such terms as the conquerors should be pleased to grant. Wade Hampton escaped, and at last accounts had not been caught.

The Missouri Constitution is probably defeated. St. Louis gives a very large adverse majority, and St. Joseph and Kansas City also go against it.

Rebel Barbarism—A Warning.
A Federal surgeon, recently out of the Southern prisons, states, from his own observation, and from the admission of a repentant rebel surgeon, that our prisoners were inoculated by the rebels with syphilis virus, under pretence of vaccinating them for small-pox, in order to break down their constitutions, and unfit them for farther military duty. Horrible sores broke out on their arms and bodies, and many died from the effects of this inhuman treatment.

This brings us to a matter near home. Last Winter, in this place and vicinity, a number of persons were inoculated, as they supposed, with vaccine matter, but dreadful sores were the consequence, which in several instances almost resulted in the loss of life or limb. The effects were precisely the same as described by the surgeon, and there is no manner of doubt that these persons were inoculated with syphilis virus! As we understood at the time, and are still informed, the matter was originally obtained from the arm of a soldier, in Missouri. A person who was in the Missouri service, says that hundreds of soldiers in that State were inoculated with that loathsome matter, and that it spread through every command, and many were discharged for disability arising from this cause. So there can be no question that this was what was the matter in the cases in this vicinity.

Some persons think that any one can vaccinate, if he or she only has the matter, and that a small doctor fee can thus be saved. Vaccination is a delicate business, and should be entrusted only to a regular physician or surgeon. In the end, it will be found that more is gained by paying a competent person a small fee for performing this operation, than by allowing some bungler to do it, because it costs nothing.

Another thing: All who were inoculated with the poisonous and spurious matter, are as liable to contract small-pox as if they had never submitted to any operation whatsoever; and so they will discover, if they expose themselves to it. There is yet some small-pox about, and all who have not been properly vaccinated, should have it done by a competent person, at once. Vaccination that did not "take," amounts to nothing; nor is an attack of syphilis a preventive against small-pox.

AN INTERESTING WORK.—The American Publishing Company, of Hartford, announce that they will soon have ready for delivery, a book from the pen of Albert D. Richardson, correspondent of the New York Tribune, entitled "The Field, the Dungeon, and the Escape." Mr. Richardson was an army correspondent of the Tribune, from the commencement of the war, and was captured, with other correspondents, while attempting to run the Vicksburg batteries, in 1863, for the purpose of getting the earliest information of Grant's operations below that place. He was confined for twenty months in rebel prisons, but finally made his escape. The work will contain incidents of the early part of the war; full and graphic pictures of rebel prison life; and a thrilling account of his escape and journey by night, almost 400 miles, to the Union lines. It will be illustrated with a steel portrait of the author, a group of portraits, on steel, of seven distinguished war correspondents of different newspapers, and numerous wood cuts. The book will be sold only by subscription, and agents are wanted immediately, for every County, Township and city in the United States. Address "American Publishing Company," Hartford, Connecticut.

HARPER.—The June number of Harper's Magazine, presents the following table of contents: Washoe Revisited; From Teheran to Samarcand; The Sundial; Heroic Deeds of Heroic Men; Dirge for the fallen; Dobbs' Dinner at Delmonico's; Andrew Kent's Temptation; The Americans on Their Travels; Contrast; Recollections of Grant; Armadale; The University of Oxford; In Memoriam W. S.; Our Mutual Friend; Monthly Record of Current Events; Editor's Easy Chair; Editor's Drawer. The price of Harper is \$4 a year. We supply it to our patrons for \$3.25.

The Lawrence Journal is about to change hands. Jimmy Christian, former law-partner of Gen. Lane, and Milton W. Reynolds, formerly of the Nebraska City News, are to be the new editors. Although both formerly Buchanan Democrats, they say that the paper will remain Radical Republican, and advocate the political equality of all men. They also say that the paper will not be run in the interest of any man.

The Ladies' Repository, for June, is before us. The engravings are a morning scene on the coast of Mt. Desert Island, and a portrait of Mrs. Kirkland. It contains sketches of Madame de Krudner, Klopstock, and Mrs. Caroline M. Kirkland; and a number of sketches, tales, and poems. As a high-toned, moral and interesting Magazine, the Repository has no superior. Published at Cincinnati, at \$3.50 a year.

An exchange says that when Jeff Davis, in his flight, kicked up his female togethery, he showed a "great calf." And, it might also have added, a "great ass."

More Talk than Cider.
Andy Johnson's talk suits the loyal people of the country. They like it, and are anxious for him to carry it into action. His threat, "By the Eternal, I will hang you!" his remark to the clergyman who begged of him to be merciful to the rebels, that "Mercy to individuals is not always mercy to the State;" and his reply to another similar request: "Mercy is slain; let us take care that Justice be not slain also"—all this talk has the right sound. But how does the cider "pan out?"

Bowles, Milligan and Horsey, three Indiana rebels, were tried for treason, and conspiracy to murder a Government officer, convicted, and sentenced to death. President Johnson has commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life. B. G. Harris, the Maryland Congressman, who has not, during the war, performed a loyal act, spoken a loyal word, entertained a loyal thought, or breathed a loyal breath, was arraigned upon the charge of persuading paroled prisoners from Lee's army to violate their parole, and go South and join some other command, and of furnishing them with money to bear their expenses. After a fair trial, with every opportunity to bring forward all evidence in his favor, he was convicted, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. The President approved the sentence, but almost immediately after, upon somebody's affidavit in favor of Harris, set him at liberty.

We begin to think that Jeff Davis will not be hanged, nor any other leaders of the rebellion. About the worst that will be done to them, will be sentencing them to imprisonment for life, or banishing them from the country. And in the political changes incident to this country, the so-called Democrats and Conservatives are sure, at no remote period, to elect a President, who will make it one of his first and most religious duties to pardon the traitors confined in Abolition bastilles, and revoke the sentences of banishment—and thus will end the punishment of the leaders of the Great Rebellion. How can treason be made odious, and the consequences terrible, by this process?

OBSERVATIONS BY DINGUS.—A man is more liable to become insane in consequence of the loss of real estate, than from any other cause. This is easily accounted for. Man usually reasons from premises; when he loses his premises, his reason follows it.

If you would be lucky, eat raw tomatoes. By so doing, you are sure to suck seed.

The soul is what constitutes the human being. The Gorilla is supposed to be half-human; therefore, it is half-sold.

Bullets are known to whistle, and shells to shriek; and it is no uncommon occurrence for sailors to see a gun-wale.

It is a delicate question for naturalists to decide whether, when a hog is ground into sausage-meat, it becomes a ground-hog.

The Yankees are accounted a sharp race; yet it is a historical fact, that their ancestors didn't know wheat from witch.

The founder of the vegetarian system of diet, was undoubtedly Nebuchadnezzar; but he abandoned it, after a fair trial.

Never even breathe your secrets aloud. Walls have ears; little birds will carry news; and, if may be added, flies will blow.

Powder was invented by Friar Bacon; hence the origin of Bakin' powders.

If a building in which to store wood is called a wood-shed, why may not a slaughter-house be termed a blood-shed?

It is an erroneous belief that Vulcan was but a mythological deity. His real name was Smith, and he was father of the Blacksmiths.

Is it possible that any Soldier can be so foolish as to leave the city without a supply of *Holloway's Ointment and Pills*? Whoever does so, will deeply regret it. These medicines are the only certain cures for Bowel Complaints, FEVER, SORES, and SCURVY.

If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 50 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand, because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and \$1.40 per box or pot.

Peterson's Magazine, for July, is received. The steel plate, "The Ashes of Life," is illustrative of a fine story. A Colored Fashion Plate is presented, and a wood engraving, entitled "The First Dip into Salt Water." The music in this number is "Faust Galop." The present number commences the second volume for 1865. Price, \$2 a year. Published at Philadelphia.

When Jeff Davis was running away, he was apprehensive of danger from the blacks; but immediately after assuming the character of a female, he experienced a sudden attack of the whites.

Col. Jennison has had an examination, at Leavenworth, and been bound over in the sum of \$600, for letting Col. Anthony shoot him in the leg.

This is the 20th anniversary of the death of Gen. Jackson.

The Indictment Against Jeff.
The indictment found against Jeff Davis by the Grand Jury of the District Court of the District of Columbia, occupies a column and a half, in fine type, in the New York Tribune, without a full stop from the beginning until the end. Notwithstanding its legal formality and tedious repetitions, it frequently borders on the ludicrous; and we do not know but that the lawyer who drew it up, purposely made it so. It goes on to say that Jeff Davis, yeoman, late of the County of Henrico, and State of Virginia, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but with wickedness and malice in his heart, and instigated by the Devil, did conspire to make war against the rightful authority of the United States of America, and was acknowledged and recognized by a great multitude of men, their names to the Jury being unknown, to wit: to the number of twenty thousand and upward, as their leader and commander-in-chief; that on the first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, he falsely, maliciously, and traitorously did compass, imagine and intend to levy and carry on war, insurrection and rebellion; and that afterwards, to wit: on the fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, said great multitude did obey the said Jeff Davis, to march in a warlike manner—that is to say, with drums and colors, with cannon, muskets, carbines, swords, cutlasses; and with a large amount of ammunition, to wit: powder, shot, shells, cartridges, percussion caps, bullets, and with other munitions of war; and with a large number of horses, mules, wagons and ambulances; and also with a large amount of provisions, to wit: flour, corn meal, pork, bacon, beef, beans, and other provisions; and that the said multitude, with the said supplies, (repeating their over), on the said fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, did march into the District of Columbia, within the jurisdiction of that Court, and did attack a fortification of the United States, and kill and wound a large number of soldiers of the said United States, to wit: to the number of five hundred and upward, etc., etc.

All this rigmarole means that, in June and July, 1864, Jeff Davis sent an army into the District of Columbia, to attack the fortifications of Washington, and that they find a true bill of indictment against him.

Arthur's Home Magazine, for July, has come to hand. The principal illustrations are "Hannah," and "Fourth of July." The music is called "Alice Mazurka." Its table of contents embraces a variety that cannot fail to interest and please all kinds of tastes. This number commences Volume 26. Now is a favorable time to subscribe. Published at Philadelphia, at \$2.50 a year. We furnish it for \$2, to our subscribers.

We were mistaken in saying that the drafted men of Kansas had been discharged and sent home. Only those who went as substitutes have been discharged—the original drafted men are still held.

Andy Johnson, in a speech to the colored people at Nashville, told them he would be their Moses. Old Hickory would be the right stuff to make his rod of.

Jeff Davis may have been taken for a woman, at the time of his capture; but the country will not be satisfied until it hears that he is well hung.

We were favored with this morning. It was the right thing in the right place, and at the right time.

The New York Herald advocates negro suffrage! In speaking of the reconstruction of Virginia, it says: We think, however, that as African slavery is out of the way, the sooner this question of negro suffrage is settled, and settled in favor of the liberated blacks, the better it will be for the pacification of the South and the whole country on this new national platform of universal liberty. If not soon settled, it will become a question of mischievous political agitation, whereas, with its settlement on the basis of universal suffrage, the political agitation of the negro question as well as the slavery question, will be at an end. As for the bugbear of negro social equality in this connection, society will take care of that—we have no fear of it whatever.

A RECORD OF HONOR.—It is officially announced that no Vermont regiment has yet lost its colors on the battle field.—*Ex.*

Good for the Green Mountain State. We know not whether it has been "officially announced" or not, but the fact is the same in regard to Kansas regiments. We do recollect, however, that in reply to an inquiry from Senator Lane, last winter, Gen. Halleck stated officially that fifty-eight Kansas soldiers had ever surrendered to the enemy. Can Vermont or any other State show such a record as that?—*Lawrence Tribune.*

Col. D. R. Anthony, of the Leavenworth Bulletin, says he would "like to see the Generals, Colonels and Captains who never did any fighting, but who have managed to save five, ten, and a hundred thousand dollars during the past three or four years, exposed;" and adds that "the man who kills rebels is a patriot; the officer who robs the Government, a traitor and a thief."

A dispatch from Montreal says Geo. N. Sanders and Beverly Tucker have been captured. It is reported that they have gone to the direction of Halifax.

THE NEW AMNESTY.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

A Proclamation by the President of the United States of America:

WHEREAS, the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, 1863, and on the 26th day of March, 1864, did, with the object of suppressing the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue a proclamation offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had directly or by implication engaged in the said rebellion; and

Whereas, many persons who had so engaged in the said rebellion have, since the issuance of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and

Whereas, many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder, by reason of their participation, directly or by implication, in said rebellion, and continued hostility to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty; Therefore,

To the end that the authority of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have, directly or indirectly, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except in cases where legal proceedings, under the laws of the United States, for the confiscation of the property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted; but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following, which shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to-wit:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) in the presence of Almighty God, that I will hereafter faithfully defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God."

The following classes of people are excepted from the benefits of the proclamation:

First—All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government, above the grade of Colonel in the army and Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered the resignation of their commissions in the army and navy of the United States to evade their duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons forced in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service, who were educated at West Point and at the United States naval academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended office of Governor of the States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British Provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bond of military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war or persons detained for offenses of any kind, either before or after their conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion and the estimated value of whose property is over \$20,000.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8th, 1863, or oath of allegiance to the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thereafter forward kept and maintained the same in violation.

Provided, that special application may be made to the President for favor by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath so as to insure the benefits to the people and guard the Government against fraud.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

When Jeff Davis issued his proclamation from Danville, after the fall of Richmond, he said: "We have entered on a new phase of the war." We realize now the force of his prediction.

PARSON BROWNLOW OFFERS \$5,000 FOR ISHAM G. HARRIS. The REBEL GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.—Parson Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee, issued a proclamation, on the 31st ult., offering a reward of \$5,000 for the delivery of the rebel Governor, Isham G. Harris, to the civil authorities of Tennessee. The descriptive portion is quite characteristic and very rich, and reads as follows:

This culprit, Harris, is about five feet ten inches high, weighs about one hundred and forty-five pounds, and is about fifty-five years of age. His complexion is sallow; his eyes are dark and penetrating—a perfect index to the heart of a traitor—with the scowl and frown of a demon resting upon his brow. The study of mischief, and the practice of crime have brought upon him premature baldness and a grey beard. With brazen faced impudence, he talks loudly and boastfully about the overthrow of the Yankee army, and the certainty no doubt but the South will achieve her independence. He chews tobacco rapidly, and is inordinately fond of liquor. In his moral structure, he is an unscrupulous man, steeped to the nose and chin in personal and political profligacy, now about lost to all sense of honor or shame, with a heart reckless of social duty, and fatally bent upon mischief. If captured he will be found lurking in the rebel strongholds of Mississippi, Alabama or Georgia, and in female society, allying with the sheep faced modesty of a virtuous man, that it is not a wholesome state of public sentiment, or of taste that forbids an indiscriminate mixing together of married men and women. If captured, the fugitive must be delivered to me alive, to the end that justice may be done him here upon the theatre of former villainous deeds.

IT WILL COME OUT RIGHT.—A North Carolina paper says: "The slaves throughout the country universally understand that they are free—and so do their masters, in most cases—and the relation between master and slave is already beginning to change gradually into that of landlord and tenant, or employer and employee. The quondam slaves generally desire to remain where they are for the present. They, as well as their late masters, have their local attachments, which it is not easy to break off without some necessity for it. Let what may be said on the subject, the whites and blacks of the South are destined to soon get along together much better under the new relation than under the old. All that is necessary is plenty of Federal bayonets, for some time to come, to get things started in and habituated to the right channel."

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE ARABIAN.—The charge against the prisoners in substance as follows:

For, between the 6th of March and the 16th of April, 1865, conspiring with John H. Sarratt, John Wilks Booth, Jefferson Davis, George N. Sanders, Beverly Tucker, Jacob Thompson, Wm. C. Cleary, Clement C. Clay, George Harper, George Young, and others unknown, to murder Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States; Andrew Johnson, Vice-President; Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State; and U. S. Grant, Lieutenant General, U. S. A.

A dozen wealthy negroes from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and elsewhere, one of them having \$150,000 invested in Government stocks, have applied for authority to start a bank at Washington, to be called the "Freedman's National Bank," with a capital of \$300,000. If the State banks, which are changing to the national system, and which have the preference, don't absorb the aggregate capital allowed by law, their request will be granted.

It is most likely that three of Ford's theatre employees will have to die, as it seems pretty clear that they aided Booth materially in the execution of his dreadful murder. Ford, the proprietor, is still in the Old Capitol, but so far as learned, is not implicated. The theatre is still under guard by the military. No one can enter except by a permit of the Secretary of War. It remains just as it was the night of the assassination.

Judge Safford, decided at a recent term of the District Court, that the provision in the U. S. Revenue Law, which provides that no paper or document on which a stamp is required to be placed shall be valid without it, is inoperative in Kansas, and that such papers are legal and valid. The power of the United States being restricted to providing a penalty for such neglect.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World says: The reward for the capture of Booth will be distributed between very many men. The negro Swan, will get as much of it as he deserves. It amounts to about \$80,000, but the War Department may increase it at discretion. The entire reward amounts to \$163,000.

The Louisville Journal makes a long, elaborate and eloquent appeal to the people of Kentucky, to make the abolition of slavery the leading issue in the August election for members of the Legislature, and to vote for no man not pledged to vote for the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery.

Both Lieut. Gen. Grant and Maj. Gen. Meade have testified to the efficiency of Mr. Stanton in the management of the War Department, the former saying that Mr. Stanton had never interfered with his duties, never dictated a course of campaign to him, but had always heartily cooperated with him.

The Louisville Democrat says that Payne, who attempted to assassinate Secretary Seward, is one of a family of that name living in Union County, Ky. He is supposed to be the same Payne who was banished, a year or two ago, by General Sherman.

It is a noticeable fact that in their letters to the Canada papers, George N. Sanders and Beverly Tucker speak of the President's assassination as "Mr. Booth," "Mr. J. Wilks Booth," and of Jeff Davis as "our Christian President."

It is said that Fernando Wood, on receiving in London the news of the recent victories, decided to postpone his visit to Egypt and the Holy Land, and to return home, to take a hand in the reconstruction of parties.

JEFF DAVIS' COMPLICITY.—The Evening Post, discussing the Military Trials now proceeding at Washington of those suspected of complicity in the assassination plot, says:

"Of the nature of the proof which fastens a share in this atrocious and horrible plot upon Davis, nothing is known. But it is said to rest chiefly upon a letter found on the person of Booth. From a trustworthy official source we hear that there is such a letter; that it was found on Booth; that it is in cipher; and that this cipher involves Davis' complicity."

"The information we have received upon this subject is of the following tenor: A note or dispatch, in cipher, was found in Booth's pocket. A paper, in cipher, had previously been found in Jeff Davis' house in Richmond. This paper was supposed to be of importance until the one in Booth's pocket was compared with it, and by the use of it was read."

"The precise contents of the Booth note we do not know; but our information is that the note proves that Davis was in communication with two of the men in Canada for whom rewards have been offered; and the subject of the correspondence was the proposed assassination, which it is distinctly asserted that Davis favored. The same men were intimately associated with Booth when he was in Canada."

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—The ONLY SECURITY FOR PERMANENT PEACE.—Refuse this, and the Southern States will make such laws as will allow the freedmen only to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water," and, uniting with Northern Copperheads, will control the legislation of the country.

Secure to the colored man the full rights of citizenship. And his vote, united as it naturally will be with the loyal vote of the South, will always control State legislation, and hence will make certain to them fair treatment. That is all they need.

The Border-State Union men, generally, are ready for this. One of the most influential and wealthy planters recently urged and urged this measure upon his neighbors, saying that without it no loyal man's life or property would be safe in the Southern States for twenty years.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

THE PACE OF BLOOD.—The Tribune's special says: "The counsel defending the conspirators are to be paid, if paid at all, by money raised in Baltimore for that purpose."

Reverly Johnson, a Senator from Maryland, and the prosecutor in the *Dred Scott* case, was then paid by money drawn by the bloody lash of slavery. Today Reverly Johnson, Thomas Ewing, Jr., and others, attorneys for the assassins of President Lincoln, are to be paid by the secessionists of Baltimore.

THE REWARD FOR THE REBEL GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.—We find the following significant advertisement in the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard:

"Headquarters Military Division of the James, Richmond, Va., May 8, 1865.—\$25,000 reward! By order of the Secretary of War, a reward of \$25,000 is hereby offered for the arrest and delivery for trial of William Smith, rebel Governor of Virginia. H. W. Halleck, Major General commanding."

THE MAN OF THE HOUR.—The bearing of Secretary Stanton, through all the appalling stages of the late tragedy in Washington, furnishes another proof that he has long been the master spirit of the Government. Courage, high purpose, great personal authority and untiring devotion to his duty, are the conspicuous features of this distinguished minister.—*Wilkes Spirit.*

A reliable private letter says that among Mr. Lincoln's papers has been found a package of letters, marked in his own hand writing, "Assassination Letters." While many of them threatened his life, others warned him of plots to take it. He seems to have become so used to things of this sort that neither kind made any impression upon him.

Beverly Tucker and Geo. N. Sanders, the rebel agents in Canada, after asserting their innocence of any complicity in the plot to murder the President, have suddenly disappeared. Their sudden flight can hardly be a sequence of innocence, but rather a proof that added mendacity to conspiracy.

At the funeral of the President, one beautiful wreath of white roses, which graced the coffin, was sent from Boston by the sister of a young soldier, who had been pardoned by the President when sentenced to be shot for some military offense.

R. M. T. Hunter has been arrested and brought to Richmond and placed in a boat in the James. It is said that Hunter, for a year past, has been desirous for Re-Union, being satisfied that further resistance was hopeless.

Details of colored troops, with trenching tools, are employed in burying the Union dead who have lain exposed on the battle-fields around Richmond for a year past. Several hundred skeletons were interred near Cold Harbor.

Gen. Thomas Ewing, formerly of this State, is one of the attorneys employed to defend the assassins of the President. We think General Ewing might have found some better business to employ his time.—*Atchison Champion.*

NEVADA.—Some people abbreviate the name of the State of Nevada, on envelopes and newspapers, "Nev." That is liable to be, as it has often been, misinterpreted for "Nebraska." Write it Nev., and no mistake need be made.

The ticket which drew the Pates House, at St. Jo., happened to be among those not sold. Whereupon some one, with a villainous double entendre in his words, suggests that John Pates "knows how to keep a hotel."

The junior editor of the Mexico Beacon having drawn "two white Marcellites bed-spreads," in the Pates lottery, desires a house, some furniture, and a job, to complete his establishment and felicity.

UPPER REPORT.—It is now stated authoritatively, to the credit of Ewing Booth, that he has not applied, either in person or by letter, at Washington for the body of his brother.